# Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.


## POETRY.

### HOPE.

True Hope is Jacob's staff indeed,
True hope is no Egyptian reed,
That springs from mire, or else can feed
On dirt or mud.

By hope just men are sanctified,
In the same ocean safe at anchor side,
Fearless of wreck by wind or tide,
By ebb and flood.

Hope's the top window of that ark,
Where all God's Noahs do embark;
Hope lets in sky-light, else how dark
Were such a season!

Wouldst thou not be engulphed or drowned,
When storms and tempests gather round,
Here thou cast anchor, try the ground:
Hope must have reason.

Hope hath a harvest in the spring,
In winter doth the summer sing,
Feeds on the fruits while blossoming,
Yet nips no bloom.

Hope brings me home when I'm abroad,
Soon as the first steps homeward trod,
In Hope, to Thee, my God! my God!
I come, I come!

### MONEY.—BY ALP TYRO, JR.

Soul softener! there is much
Of good and evil with thee—at thy touch
The orphan's tears are seal'd, and with a start
The chill'd blood rushes back to his glad heart;
The toil-worn wretch, with a pale wife
And little ones, the pulses of his life,
Clutches thee with wildness;
The young bride gazes on thee with mildness
And holds thee valueless, nor dreams
That the veil'd future, brilliant though it seems,
May intermingle thee with many of her dreams.

Heart opener! it is strange
Thy potency—fancy may idly range
Nor find it quite: thy silent and unchains
The tongue of the keen diplomate—the brains
Of myriads are racked for thee—sweet innocence
Bows to thee, and with a pain intense
Is strangled. The shrill trumpet and the fife
Will summon thousands to the deadly strife
At thy behest. But say, can all thy might
Save a lost soul, or stay its parting flight,
Or pluck a star from heaven or quench its brilliant light?

Joe Miller! there is nought
In the wide scope and majesty of thought
Worse than thy want: for it can break
Our deep affections by the root, and make
The human soul a desert, the heart steel,
The feelings marble, and the mind to reel
With varying hope and agony—without thee
We are nothing. Yet about thee
Is something that we like, despite our hate;
The world has valued thee and calls thee great,
Then let us count thy smile and humbly bow to fate.

### SONNET.—BY PUNCH.

I idolize the ladies. They are fairies
That sparkle o'er the earth of ours;
From heavenly hotbeds, most delightful flowers,
Or choice cream-cheeses from celestial dairies.
But learning, in its barbarous seminaries,
Gives the dear creatures many wretched hours,
And on their gossamer intellect sternly showers
Science, with all its horrid accessaries.
Now, seriously, the only things, I think,
In which young ladies should instructed be,
Are at ching-mending, love, and cookery—
Accomplishments that very soon will sink,
Since Fanions, love, and Sanscrit conversation
Always form part of female education.

A GOOD JOKE. A good joke is related by one of the Cincinnati papers, of a gentleman in that city.—He promised his wife a fine fat turkey for dinner on Thanksgiving day, and they were awaiting its arrival, when, hearing the bell ring, the gentleman hastened to the street door, picked up a basket, and returned to his wife saying, "Here, my dear, is the turkey."—The lady took the basket and raised the covering, when to her astonished eyes appeared an interesting infant of an hour! Before fainting she had only breath to say, "Dear! if you call that a fine fat turkey, you can cook it yourself!"

INDIVIDUAL IMPORTANCE. An old woman was on the way to the gallows. The crowd around her were hurrying on, eager to obtain a place from which the tragedy could be seen. "You needn't hurry," said the old vixen, "you can't have any fun till I get there."

OBLIGING. A stranger in Boston, a few days ago, having lost his way, said to an awkward fellow, "I want to go to Howard street." "Well," replied the fellow, walking coolly on, "why the —— don't you go there?"

A young Miss of New Bedford, Mass., has been required to pay twenty dollars for refusing to marry a suiter by the name of Humes, after having encouraged his visits.

☞ An old lady hearing somebody say, "the mails are very irregular," said, "it was just so in my young days—go trusting any of 'em."

## THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

### LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

### THE BLACK HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

Or, "Who was the Hero of Saratoga?"

It wss the Seventh of October, 1777.

Horatio Gates stood before his tent, gazing steadfastly upon the two armies, now arrayed in order of battle. It was a clear bracing day mellow with richness of Autumn; the sky was cloudless, the foliage of the woods scarce tinged with purple and gold; the buckwheat on yonder fields, frosted into snowy ripeness.

It was a calm clear day, but the tread of legions shook the ground. From every bush shot the glimmer of the rifle barrel, on every hillside blazed the sharpened bayonet. Flags were there, too, tossing in the breeze; here the Banner of the Stars—yonder the Read Cross gonfalon.

Here in solid lines were arrayed the Continental soldier, pausing on their arms, their homely costume looking but poor and humble, when compared with the blaze of scarlet uniforms reddening along yonder hills and over the distant fields. Ah, that hunting shirt of blue was but a rude dress, yet on the 19th of September, scarce two weeks ago, on these very hills, it taught the scarlet-coated Briton a severe lesson of repentance and humility.

Here, then, on the morning of this eventful day, which was to decide the fate of America, whether Gates should flee before Burgoyne, or Burgoyne lay down his arms at the feet of Gates, here at the door of his tent stood the American General, his countenance manifesting a deep anxiety.

Now he gazed upon the glittering array of Burgoyne, as it shown over yonder fields, and now his eye roved over those hardy men in hunting shirts, with rifles in their hands. He remembered the contest of the 19th, when Benedict Arnold, at the head of certain bold riflemen, carried the day, before all the glitter of British arms; and now—perchance—a fear seized him, that this 7th of October might be a dark day, for Arnold was not there. They had quarrelled, Arnold and Gates, about some matter of military courtesy; the former was now without a commission; the latter commanded, alone, and now would have to win glory for himself with his own hands.

Gates was sad and thoughtful, as in all the array of his uniform he stood before his tent, watching the evolutions of the armies, but all at once a smoke arose, a thunder shook the ground, a chorus of shouts and groans, yelled along the darkened air. The play of death was began.—The two flags—this of Stars, that of the Red Cross—tossed amid the smoke of battle, while the sky was clouded in leaden folds, and the earth throbbed as with the pulsation of a mighty heart.

Suddenly Gates and his officers started with surprise. Along the gentle height on which they stood, there came a Warrior on a Black Horse, rushing toward the distant battle. There was something in the appearance of this Horse and his Rider, to strike them with surprise. The Horse was a noble animal; do you mark that expanse of chest, those slender yet sinewy limbs, that waving mane and tail? Do you mark the head erect, those nostrils quivering, that eye glaring with terrible light? Then his color—the raven is not darker than his skin, or maiden's cheek more glossy then his spotless hide.

Look upon that gallant steed, and remember the words of Job.

Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?

Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper. The glory of his nostrils is terrible?

He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men.

He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword.

The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield.

He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet.

He saith among the trumpets, Ha! ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.

But the Rider presents also a sight of strange and peculiar interest. He is a man of muscular form, with a dark brow gathered in a frown, a darker eye, shooting its glance from beneath the projecting forehead. His lip is compressed—his cravat, unloosened, exposes the veins of his bared throat, now writhing like serpents. It is plain that his spirit is with the distant battle, for neither looking to the right or left, not even casting a glance aside to Gates, he glares over his horse's head towards the smoke of conflict.

No sword waves in his grasp, but while the rein hangs on his horse's neck, his hands rest by his side, the fingers quivering with the same agitation that blazes over his face.

Altogether it is a magnificent sight, that warrior in the blue uniform on his Black Horse, who moves along the sod at a brisk walk, his tail and main tossing on the breeze. And as the noble horse moves on, the soldier speaks to him, and calls him by name, and lays his right hand on his glossy neck.

"Ho! WARREN—forward!"

Then that Black Horse—named after the friend of the soldier, a friend who now is sleeping near Bunker Hill, where he fell—darts forward, with one sudden bound, and is gone like a flash toward the distant battle.

This brief scene, this vision of the Horse and his Rider, struck Gates with unfeigned chargin, his officers with unmingled surprise.

"Armstrong!" shouted Gates turning to a brave man by his side, "Pursue that man! Tell him it is my command that he returns from the field. Away! Do not lose a minute, for *he will do something rash, if left to himself!*"

Armstrong springs to his steed, and while the heavens above, and the broad sweeps of woods and fields yonder, are darkened by the smoke of conflict, he pursues the Black Horse and his Rider.

But that Rider looks over his shoulder with a smile of scorn on his lip, a scowl of defiance on his brow. Look! He draws his sword—the sharp blade quivers in the air. He points to the battle, and lo! he is gone—gone through yonder clouds—while his shouts echoes over the fields.

Wherever the fight is thickest, through the intervals of battle smoke and cannon glare, you, may see, riding madly forward, that strange soldier, mounted on his steed, black as death.

Look at him, as with his face red with British blood, he waves his sword, and shout to the legions. Now you see him fighting in that cannon's glare, the next moment he is away off yonder, leading the forlorn hope up the steep cliff.

Is it not a magnificent sight, to see that nameless soldier, and that noble Black Steed, dashing like a meteor through the long columns of battle?

And all the while, Major Armstrong, spurring his steed to the utmost, pursues him, but in vain. He shouts to him, but the warrior cannot hear. He can see the Black Horse, through the lifted folds of battle smoke, now and then he hears the rider shout.

"Warren! Ho! Warren! Upon them—charge!"

Let us look in for a moment through these clouds of battle. Here, over thick hedge, bursts a band of American militia men—their rude farmer's coats stained with their blood—while scattering their arms by the way, they flee before yonder company of red-coat hirelings, who came rushing forward, their solid front of bayonets gleaming in the battle light.

In the moment of their flight, a Black Horse crashes over the field. The unknown warrior reins his steed back on his haunches, right in the path of this broad-shouldered militia men.

"Now, coward, advance another step, and I will shoot you to the heart!" shouts the rider, extending a pistol in either hand. "What! are you Americans—*men*—and fly before these British soldiers? Back and face them once more—seize your arms—face the foe, or I myself will ride you down!"

That appeal, uttered with deep, indignant tones, and a face convulsed with passion, is not without its effect. The militia man turns, seizes his gun; his comrades as if by one impulse follow his example. They form in solid order along the field, and silently load their pieces; they wait the onset of those British bayonets.

"Reserve your fire until you can touch the point of their bayonets!" was the whispered command of the Unknown. Those militia-men so lately panic-stricken, now regard the approach of the red-coats in silence, yet calmly and without a tremor. The British came on—nearer and nearer yet—you can see their eyes gleam, you can count the buttons on their scarlet coats.—They seek to terrify the militia-men with shouts; but those plain farmers do not move an inch.

In one line—but twenty men in all—they confront thirty sharp bayonets

The British advance—they are within two yards

"Now upon the rebels—charge bayonets!" shouted the red-coat officer.

They spring forward, with the same hound—look! Their bayonets almost touch the muzzles of those rifles!

At this moment the voice of the Rider was heard.

"Now let them have it—*fire!*"

A sound is heard—a smoke is seen—twenty Britons are down, some writhing in death, some crawling along the sod, some speechless as stone. The remaining ten start back—but then is no time for surprise.

"Club your rifles, and charge them home!" shouted the Unknown, and the Black Horse springs forward, followed by the militiamen.—Then a confused conflict—a cry of "quarters!"—a vision of the twenty farmers grouped around the Rider of the Black Horse, greeting him with hearty cheers.

Thus it was all the day long.

Wherever that Black Horse and his Rider went, there followed victory. The soldiers in every part of the field seemed to know that Rider, for they hailed him with shouts, they obeyed his commands, they rushed after him, over yonder cannon, through yonder line of bayonets.—His appearance in any quarter of the field was succeeded by a desperate onset, a terrible charge or a single hand to hand with the soldiers of Burgoyne.

Was this not a strange thing? This unknown man, without a command was obeyed by all the soldiers, as though they recognized their General. They acknowledged him for a Leader, wherever he rode; they followed him to death wherever he gave the word.

Now look for him again!

On the summit of yonder hill, the Black Horse stands erect on his haunches, his fore-legs pawing the air, while the rider bends over his neck and looks toward the clouded valley. The hat has fallen from that Rider's brow; his face is covered with sweat and blood; his right-hand grasps that battered sword. How impressive that sight, as an occasional sunbeam lights the Rider's brow, or, a red flush of battle light, bathes his face, as in rays of blood!

At this moment, as the black steed rears on the summit of the hill, look yonder from the opposite valley dashes Major Armstrong, in search of that Unknown Rider, who sees him coming, turns his horse's head and disappears with a laugh of scorn. Still the gallant Major keeps on his way, in search of this man, who excites the fears of General Gates—this brave Rider, who was about to do "*something rash.*"

At last, toward the setting of the sun, the crisis of the conflict came.

That fortress yonder on Behmus Height, was to be won or the American cause was lost.

That fortress was to be gained, Gates was a dishonored man; Burgoyne a triumphant General.

That fortress yonder—you can see it through the battle clouds—with its wall of red-coats its line of British cannon, its forest of bayonets.

Even those bold riflemen, who were in the wilderness with one Benedict Arnold, who stormed the walls of Quebec, with this Arnold and Montgomery, on that cold daybreak of December 31st 1775, even those men of iron fell back, terrified at the sight.

That cliff is too steep—that death is too certain. Their officers cannot pursuade them to advance. The Americans have lost the field.—Even Morgan—that Iron Man among Iron Men—leans on his rifle, and despares of the field.

But look yonder! In this moment, while all is dismay and horror, here, clashing on comes the Black Horse and his Rider.

That Rider bends from his steed: you can see his phrenzied face, now covered with sweat and dust, and blood. He lays his hand on that bold rifleman's shoulder.

"Come on!" he cries: "*you* will not fail me now!"

The riflemen knows that face, that voice.—As though living fire had been poured into his veins, he grasp his rifle, and starts toward the rock.

"Come on!" he cries the Rider on the Black Horse, turning from one scarred face to another. "Come on! *you* will not fail me now!"

He speaks in that voice which thrills their blood.

"*You* were with me in in the Wilderness!" he cries to one: "and *you* at Quebec!" he shouts to another: "do you remember?"

"*You* at Montreal"——

"And you, there on Lake Champlain! You know me—you have known me long! Have I ever spoken to you in vain? I speak to you now—do you see that Rock? Come on!"

And now look, and now hold your breath as that black steed crashes up the steep rock! Ah, that steed quivers—he totters—he falls! No, no! Still on, still up the rock, still on toward the fortress!

Now look again—his Rider turns his face—

"Come on, Men of Quebec, where I lead you will follow!"

But that cry is needless. Already the bold riflemen are on the rock. And up and onward, one fierce bolt of battle, with that Warrior on his Black Steed, leading the dread way, sweep the Men of the Wilderness, the Heroes of Quebec.

Now pour your fires, British cannon. Now lay the dead upon the rock, in tens and twenties. Now—hirelings—shout your British battle cry if you can!

For look, as the battle smoke clears away, look there, in the gate of the fortress for the Black Steed and his Rider!

That Steed falls dead, pierced by an hundred balls, but there his Rider waves the Banner of the Stars, there—as the British cry for quarter, he lifts up his voice, and shouts afar to Horatio Gates, waiting yonder in his tent; he tells him that—

"SARATOGA IS WON!"

And look! As that shout goes up to heaven, he falls upon his Steed, with his leg shattered by a cannon ball.

He lays there on his dead Steed, bleeding and insensible, while his hand, laid over the neck of the gallant Horse, still grasps the Banner of the Stars.

Who was the Rider of the Black Horse? Do you not guess his name? Then bend down and gaze upon that shattered limb, and you will see that it bears the scars of a former wound—a hideous wound it must have been. Now, do you not guess his name? That wound was received at the Storming of Quebec: that Rider of the Black Horse was BENEDICT ARNOLD.

In this hour, while the sun was setting over the field of the Seventh of October—while the mists of battle lay piled in heavy clouds above the walls of the conquered fortress,—here, up the steep rock came Major Armstrong, for the man who "*might do something rash!*"

He found him at last, but it was in the gate of the fortress, on the body of the dead steed, bleeding from his wound, that he discovered the face of Benedict Arnold, the Victor of Behmus Heights.

This was not the moment to deliver the message of Gates. No! for this Rash Man had won laurels for his brow, defeated Burgoyne for him rescued the army from disgrace and defeat. He *had* done something—RASH.

Therefore, Armstrong, brave generous as he was, bent over the wounded man, lifted him from among the heaps of dead and bore him to a place of repose.

Would it be credited by persons unacquainted with our history—would the fact which I record with blushes and shame for the pettiness of human nature, be believed, unless supported by evidence that cannot lie!

*General Gates,* in his bulletin of the battle, did not mention the name of* BENEDICT ARNOLD!

Methinks, even now, I see the same Horatio flying from the bloody field of Camden—where an army was annihilated—his hair turning white as snow, as he pursues his terrible flight, without one resting for eighty miles—methinks I hear him call for another Arnold, TO WIN THIS BATTLE, AS SARATOGA WAS WON!

*AUTHOR'S NOTE.—This incident, supported by the strongest evidence, may afford the reader some idea of that wounded self esteem, that sense of rank injustice and neglect, which afterwards ended in the Treason of Arnold.

It must be confessed that the character of Gates gains as little glory from this circumstance, as from his rumored connection with the Cabal, who conspired for the overthrow of Washington. Burgoyne spoke in the highest terms of Arnold's courage and military genius, as displayed in this battle, and the fight of Sept. 19. Washington soon afterwards presented Arnold with a set of epaulette and a sword knot (which he had received from a French nobleman,) as a testimonial, of his esteem for the Victor of Saratoga.

A STRANGE STORY. The New Orleans Delta says that a few years since a Sergeant in the army at Fort Leavenworth was arrested on a charge of having stolen money from Lieut. T—, an officer at that station. He ran away, was followed, arrested, and the money found upon him. The Lieutenant, on hearing of his arrest, disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered.

The Sergeant was brought up for examination. The proofs were exhibited to him, the money, his flight, &c.; his only reply was, "Where is my accuser? Bring him before me, and you shall see who is the thief." But Lieut. T— could not be found. The Sergeant then confessed that he had been bribed by Lieut. T— to desert, and take upon himself the infamy which justly belonged to the Lieutenant himself, who was a defaulter to the government, and wished to cover his crime by the alleged robbery of the Sergeant. That he had given him two hundred dollars and a horse, to fly from the fort, which, after a severe conflict with conscience, he at last consented to do, but that before he had gone many miles his horse broke down, and he was then overtaken and arrested.

The Sergeant thus convicted by his own story of a participation in the affair, was sent to the penitentiary.

Nothing was heard from Lieut. T— until after the surrender of Monterey, when he was discovered acting as a Colonel of the Mexican troops, thus adding treachery to his country to his former crimes. The Delta says:—

"As soon as the Mexican's eye fell upon the faces of the two Americans, he was observed to grow deadly pale, and to pull his cap over his eyes and turn away. But the Americans had seen enough to satisfy them, that the Mexican Colonel was no other than the renegade Lieut. T—, for whose crime a poor man suffers the infamy of imprisonment in the penitentiary of Missouri. An inspection of the Mexican military roll, and inquiry among the Mexican officers, confirmed the truth of the personal observation of our officers.

"We understand that this evidence will be laid before the Executive, for the purpose of obtaining a commutation of the punishment of the unfortunate Sergeant, the victim of the infamous treachery and villany of this base officer, who, to the crime of having disgraced his country's uniform and betrayed its confidence, adds the eternal infamy of the parricide and the traitor."

HOW THE POLYNESIANS BECOME SWIMMERS.—One day I had repaired to the stream for the purpose of bathing, when I observed a woman sitting upon a rock in the midst of the current, and watching with the liveliest interest the gambols of something, which at first I took to be an uncommonly large species of frog, that was sporting in the water near her. Attracted by the novelty of the sight, I waded towards the spot where she sat, and could hardly credit the evidence of my senses when I beheld a little infant, the period of whose birth could not have extended back many days, paddling about as if it had just risen to the surface, after being hatched into existence at the bottom. Occasionally, the delighted parent reached out her hands towards it, when the little thing, uttering a faint cry, and striking out its tiny limbs, would sidle for the rock, and the next moment be clasped to its mother's bosom. This was repeated again and again, the baby remaining in the stream about a minute at a time. Once or twice it made wry faces at swallowing a mouthful of water, and choked and spluttered as if on the point of strangling. For several weeks afterwards I observed this woman bringing her child down to the stream regularly every day, in the cool of the morning and evening, and treating it to a bath. No wonder that the South Sea Islanders are so amphibious a race, when they are thus launched into the water as soon as they see the light.—*Melvill's Residence in the Marquesas.*

A talking match lately came off at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian.—The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

A gentleman conversing with an Irishman, stated that he had "seen a telescope with which he could see rocks in the moon." "Arrah," said Pat, "an' was it not my own father that had a telescope which would bring a pig so near that you could see him five miles off, an' faith you could hear him *grunt too.*"

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter—"Be sure, my dear, that you never marry a *poor* man, but remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money, and nothing else."

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Post Master General is a well written document, but our limits will only permit us to give an abstract of its contents.

The loss of revenue under the new law the first year when compared with the annual average of the nine preceeding years is $877,425 30

The loss of revenue the first year under the new law as compared with the preceding is $802,624 45

This diminution arises principally from the loss on letter postage, though no inconsiderable portion of it is traced to the following causes.

First—Expresses still continue to run regularly between large cities, collecting and transporting for pay a large amount of mailable matter.

Second—Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which limits the weight of a single letter to 1-2 an ounce, to cover the correspondence of third persons; and even packages of letters addressed to different individuals are collected together and placed under a single cover and directed to some third person for distribution, by which means 100 letters thus enveloped weighing 8 ounces are charged under 300 miles, 80 cents, and over 300 miles $1,60, when the Department is entitled to receive under the law 5 or 10 dollars according to the distance.

Third—Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which authorizes *letters in relation* to the cargo to be taken over mail routes free of postage, to cover correspondence in relation to other matters.

Again—Transient newspapers, advertisements, printed or lithographed circulars, in great numbers, are addressed to postmasters and others, not ordering them, which are not called for, and if called for, refused to be taken from the office.

These and similar practices to evade the payment of postage, with the immense mass of dead letters, averaging annually between one and a half and two millions in number, encumber the mails unnecessarily, and without any profit to the Deparrment.

To remedy these evils it is recommended that the law be so amended as to make the single letter weigh one quarter instead of the half ounce, except in the case of a letter weighing less than half an ounce, and written upon a single sheet of paper.

That the same power be given to the P. O. Dep't. to prevent a violation of its revenue laws, as is now given the Secretary of the Treasury against smugglers.

That all letters passing over mail routes, which relate to the cargo, be free, when they are unsealed, and subject to the inspection of the P. O. agent, when fraud is suspected. And that the postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery, and be made more equal and just, as between the publishers.

It is also suggested as regards newspapers, that the rates of postage should be regulated according to the size or weight of the paper and the distance to be carried, reserving the right to them of taking their own papers over mail routes out of the mails.

Transient newspapers, or those sent by others than the publishers to the subscribers, as they are usually sent in lieu of letters, should be rated higher than other newspapers.

All printed matter passing through the mails should be prepaid or rated with double postage.

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|---|---|
| The whole expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1846, amounted to | 4,084,297,22 |
| The income for the same time, including the postages paid by the different branches of the Executive Government, amounted to | 3,487,199,35 |

Leaving a deficiency of income of $597,697,87

There has been a great saving in the new method of letting mail contracts, while at the same time the department has, in the new contracts, increased the frequency and despatch of the mails.

Near one-third of the offices in the U. S. have been voluntarily vacated since the passage of the act of 3d March, 1845. This is in a great degree attributed to the increased labor in the offices and the diminished compensation to postmasters, produced by it.

The omission of the act of 1845 to provide for increased compensation proportioned to the increased labors, has deprived the department of the services of many of its most efficient officers, and still prevents in many cases, individuals qualified for the discharge of these duties, from accepting them.

For reasons given at length the P. M. General has declined establishing an express line which has been so anxiously sought by a portion of the citizens of New Orleans.

The contractors for the transportation of the mails between New York and Bremen by ocean steamers, are rapidly progressing with the construction of the first vessel, and but little doubt is entertained that the service will be commenced early in the spring.

In regard to the Telegraph, it is said, the evils which the community may suffer or the benefits which individuals may derive from the possession of such an instrument under the control of private associations, or incorporated companies not controled by law, cannot be overestimated, and unless the government has the exclusive right to the discovery, the great objects of the Department will be superseded and frustrated. It is therefore the settled conviction of the P. M. General, that the public interest as well as the safety of the citizen requires that the Government should get the exclusive control of it by purchase, or that its use should be subjected to the restraint of law.

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The area included within the present undisputed limits of Wisconsin, is estimated at about 90,000 square miles—equal to New York and Pennsylvania, and larger by 25,000 square miles than the six New England States; and the convention propose to divide the territory into two states, under the act of Aug. 6, 1846.

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Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economise his time.

## FROM MEXICO.

The N. O Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico to the 17th of November, a fortnight later than any other advices. Active preparations were making for the meeting of the Congress. About forty of the deputies had already arrived from the different departments, and the government paper urged the assembling of the body even in advance of the appointed time, on account of the urgency of the matters requiring legislative action. The "events of the war with the United States; the necessity of great resources to sustain it, and *some other points relative to the same important matter*," are enumerated as the principal business to be brought before the Congress. The passage italicised is conjectured to intimate that the proffers to re-open negotiations, reported to have been twice tendered by our Government, will be submitted, in conection with the general subject of the war, to the consideration of the congressional deputies.

Gen. Almote continued in the department of war, and his numerous published orders in relation to the service evinced much spirit and activity.

Various propositions are made for investing Santa Anna with dictatorial powers The advance of Gen. Taylor's division of the army toward San Luis was expected early in November; and corresponding activity was evinced in completing the fortifications, and otherwise providing for the defence of the city.

On the 10th November, Santa Anna transmitted to Mexico, where it was published in the Government Diario, the subjoined interesting correspondence between Gen. Taylor and himself.

*Army of Occupation, Monterey, Nov. 5, 1846*

SIR: In the Convention agreed upon the 24th of September, it was conceded that the American forces should not pass a stipulated line before the expiration of eight weeks, or until they should receive orders or instructions from their government.

In conformity therein, I have the honor of apprising you that my government has directed me to terminate the suspension of hostilities, and accordingly I consider myself at liberty to pass the designated line after the 15th inst., by which date I presume this communication will have reached your hands at San Luis Potosi.

I have been informed that several Americans who were taken prisoners at China and other points, are now at San Luis, detained as such, I trust you will deem it an act of justice to release these men and allow them to rejoin the forces under my command.

When the convention was entered into to which I have referred, I entertained hopes that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two Republics to agree upon an honorable peace and acting upon this conviction, I at once released the prisoners of war who were in my power, among whom were three officers

At that time I did not know that there were any American prisoners who had been sent into the interior. I trust that my conduct will be deemed a sufficient ground to justify you in yielding to this request and to the dictates of humanity towards the American prisoners who I am told are at San Luis.

In case Major Graham, the bearer of this communication, reaches your head quarters, I take the liberty to commend him to your courtesy, and I shall be pleased to receive by him your reply to this communication, whatever it may be. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

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SAN LUIS POTOSI, NOV. 10, 1846.

SENOR GENERAL: At 10 this morning, by an official communication of the Governor of Coahuila of the 8th inst.' I received your letter of the 5th, apprising me of your intention, by order of your government, of breaking the convention agreed upon at Monterey, on the 13th of the present month the time therein designated, by which date you supposed I should receive your communication.

Believing that the terms stipulated in said convention should be religiously observed by both parties, I had taken no step which should tend to vacate it, but in view of the obligation you deem imposed upon you by the orders of your government, I confine myself by replying, that you can, when it pleases you, commence hostilities, to which I shall correspond accordingly

In regard to the American prisoners, let me say, there are only seven of them at this post, a list of whom is annexed; and relying upon your representations in regard to the release of several Mexicans, I have determined to respond to your generosity by doing the same to the seven referred to whom the commissary of this army will supply with $70 for their sustenance on the road

You remark that when the convention was entered into at Monterey, you entertained the hope that the terms in which it was conceived would open the way for the two republics to agree upon an honorable peace. Leaving out the question whether that convention was the result of necessity or of the noble views now disclosed by you, I content myself with saying, that from the spirit and decision manifested by all Mexicans, you should banish all idea of peace while a single North American in arms treads upon the territory of this Republic, and there remains in front of its ports the squadron which make war upon them. Nevertheless, the extraordinary Congress will assemble in the capital toward the end of the present year, and that august body will determine what it shall judge most suitable for the honor and the interest of the nation.

Major Graham has not arrived at my quarters Had he done so, he would have been received in the manner due to his rank and employment, and in conformity with the wishes expressed to me in his behalf by you.

I have the honor to offer you the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and Liberty.

SANTA ANNA.

The following is a list of the prisoners whom Sergeant Mariano Hernandez conducted to San Luis Potosi, and who have been set at liberty by Gen. Santa Anna:—Chas W Tofts, Harrisonburg, Edward F Feeny, Henry P Lyon, James Q Read, Enoch Puett, Thos Gillespie.

Two of the men thus saved were Texans, who, it was supposed at Monterey, among their comrades, were dead.

On the publication of these letters, the Mexican official journal issued the following piece of superlative bombast:

"By the communications which we this day insert, our readers will learn that Gen. Taylor has declared that he is about to re-commence hostilities upon the republic. The moment has arrived—the result is close at hand of a terrible conflict which is to decide the future lot of the nation.

The enthusiasm of our army is great; it is determined to fall or triumph, and we trust it will know how to avenge with honor the Mexican blood which flowed at Matamoros and Monterey

The whole world is contemplating this struggle; its eyes are fixed upon our republic, whose rights and prerogatives as an independent and sovereign nation have been as audaciously as perfidiously trampled upon by the United States of the north. If the republic rises with the emergency—if by the elastic impulse of all its citizens it shall chastise its enemies, and if by force of arms it makes its international rights respected, from that day forth the fate of Mexico will be eternally fixed, since it assures its independence, its respectability abroad and its liberty at home.

## LATER.

Steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 15th instant, bringing dates from Brazos St. Jago to the 11th, Matamoros to the 9th and Monterey to the 1st. She also brought about 25 officers, part of them sick, and 250 sick and discharged soldiers, including a number wounded at Monterey. Also the crew of the lost steamer Neptune.

For two days before she sailed the steamer had had no communication with the shore, on account of the bad weather.

It was reported at Matamoros that 60 government wagons, with provisions and specie, had been captured by Canales, on the road between Camargo and Monterey. We don't believe it.

A Brazos correspondent of the Picayune met an old friend who left Monterey on the 27th Nov. and informs him that Gen. Taylor had returned from Saltillo and expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the city, which was in quiet possession of the troops under Gen Worth.

"Saltillo is about 65 miles from Monterey, and has an elevation of some 2000 feet above the latter place The cold, in consequence, is frequently quite intense. Gen. Taylor saw ice while he was there. No demonstration against Gen. Worth had been made by the enemy, although only at the distance of 20 miles from him. His scouts had discovered about 3000 Mexican cavalry, said to have been sent from San Luis Potosi for the purpose of grazing their horses.

Gen. Wool had been ordered by Gen. Taylor to occupy forthwith the town of Parras, a small but beautiful place seventy miles northward of Saltillo. Gen Wool would have no opposition at Parras, as the inhabitants were prepared to receive him peaceably. His troops are in the best health and discipline.

The ultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not of course been fully developed, but sufficient was known to render it quite certain that something like the following outline was to be adhered to. He had received intelligence from the government of the call for additional troops. He would therefore occupy all the posts, towns, &c. either immediately or remotely, on the line of operations to Tampico. Lieut Col Riley now occupies Mount Morales with the 2d regiment of the U S. infantry. Gen. Taylor would himself take up his line of march for Victoria, where, rumor has it, Santa Anna has 10,000 choice troops.

This city is indispensably necessary to Gen Taylor, that he may secure his lines of communication in an attack upon San Luis Potosi—Santa Anna knows its importance, and will no doubt resist its possession by our troops. Gen. Taylor intended to march, as soon as provisions could be hastened up—which would probably be by the 10th of Dec.—with the 3d, 4th and 7th infantry, the dragoons under Col. Harney, who had arrived at Monterey, Bragg's battery, and two regiments of volunteers, which latter had not been designated.

It would seem that Gen. Taylor himself attached some importance to the rumor of Santa Anna's 10,000 troops, as he intended in person the expedition against Victoria. After taking this point, it is thought he will move no further for demonstrations until desired reinforcements reach him from Tampico

Should Gen. Butler's health admit of it, he will be left at Monterey in command, otherwise Col. Smith, of the rifles, will be destined for that purpose. Gen. Butler's wound is said to be getting worse. The air of Monterey is considered unfavorable to wounded invalids, and the surgeons have advised that all such should leave the country if practicable.

The Mexicans, finding that they cannot successfully fight 'Uncle Sam's boys,' either in the open field or behind entrenched works, have resorted to the insidious means of seducing our men to desert by offers of tempting bounty and high promotion, and it is to be regretted that in too many instances their schemes have succeeded. The alcalde's son was arrested a few days since and imprisoned, having been detected in carrying on this species of war, and remains a prisoner still.

When the alcalde, who has been treated with all kindness and consideration by Gen. Taylor, heard of his son's imprisonment, he remonstrated with the general against his further detention—The old hero 'biled over' in a moment, and 'let out' upon the alcalde in hot style. He told him in no measured phraseology, that he was well convinced of his son's guilt, and not entirely free from suspicions of his worthy self; and that if he did not at once assist in restoring those who had been seduced to desert, he would hang his son and himself too, as high as Haman hung.

It is said, and on good authority, that Santa Anna, fearing the congress about to assemble at Mexico would not carry out his measures, or fail to sustain him, had detached and marched to the capital seven thousand men, under the pretence of putting down another outbreak of the populace being well aware that Gen. Taylor cannot march on to his strongholds at San Luis some two months or more.

San Luis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and is daily strengthened still more, and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca and those of Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Luis. Officers believe that a harder fight than any one yet is before them."

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## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Just before the adjournment of the house on Tuesday, the following message was received from the President, in reply to Garrett Davis's resolution of inquiry:—

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the 15th inst., I communicate herewith reports of the secretary of war and secretary of navy, with the documents which accompany them. These document contain all the orders or instructions to any military, naval or other officer of the government in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or which might be taken possession of by the army and navy of the United States.

These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the rights of the belligerents engaged in actual war over such portions of the territory of our enemy as by military conquest might be taken possession of, and be occupied by our armed forces; rights necessarily resulting from a state of war and clearly recognized by the laws of nations.

This was all the authority which could be delegated to our military or naval commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary and dependent upon the rights acquired by conquest.

They were authorized belligerent rights and were to be carried into effect by military or naval officers. They were but the continuation of martial law, which modern civilization requires, and were due as well to the security of conquest as to the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

The documents communicated also contain the reports of several highly meritorious officers of our army and navy, who have conquered and taken possession of portions of the enemy's territory.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the secretary of war will be found a form of government,' 'established and organized' by the military commander, who conquered and occupied New Mexico. This document was received at the war department in the latter part of the last month, and, as will be perceived by the report of the secretary of war, was not, for the reasons stated by that officer, brought to my notice until after my annual message of the 8th inst. was communicated to congress

It is declared on its face to be a "temporary government of said territory," but there are portions of it which purport to "establish and organize" a permanent territorial government of the United States over the territory and to confer on its inhabitants political rights, which under the constitution of the United States, can be conferred permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been "appointed and recognized by me."

Such organized relations as have been established in any portion of the conquered territory for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these territories while the military occupation of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be recognized and protected.

It will be apparent, from the reports of the officers who have been selected by the success which has crowned their arms, to exercise the power of temporary government over the conquered territories that of the success of our arms has been exceeded, the departure has been the offering of a patriotic desire to give the inhabitants the privileges and immunities secured by the people of our own country, and which they have been accustomed to possess their condition and promote their prosperity

A wise and express has enabled us to put in motion forces and measures calculated to carry out these views as far as possible, the good feelings of the inhabitants of the conquered territory JAMES K POLK

Washington, Dec 22, 1846

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NATIONAL EXCHANGES OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS.—The senior editor of the New York Observer, under date of Paris, Nov. 14, says: "Yesterday I visited Mr Alexander Vattemare, who has spent ten or twelve years of his life, and between 20 and 30,000 dollars of his private fortune in promoting the great work for France and America of an exchange of the natural and artificial productions of the two countries. Mr Vattemare showed me a large collection of splendid works from the French press, which he is about to ship to America for Massachusetts, N. York, and other States which had responded to his proposals of the American press for public institutions in France. They will be highly prized on our side of the water. Mr Vattemare is engaged in a noble work, and I hope to learn that many of those who can the most to promote its accomplishment, are of less value to the importance of giving him the aid, for which he has so long sought in vain. The French government voted several thousand francs to enable him to go to visit America.—He expects, I understand, to embark in the course of a few months, and it is hoped that a correspondent liberality will be exhibited by the governments and public bodies in America.—The talent and perseverance with which Mr Vattemare prosecutes this enterprise ought to be crowned with success."

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Gen. Taylor's negro boy was sent after corn, at some distance from the camp at Monterey and two Mexicans armed with knives, fell on him and most brutally murdered him on the spot The murderers were arrested and turned over by Gen Taylor to the alcalde. They confessed their guilt.

*Save the Papers*—The New York Globe urges upon the democrats generally to carefully preserve the federal papers for the 'reason they contain.' A portion of the whig and federal press is far more atrocious and treasonable in its remarks about the Mexican war than the same press was during our last war with Great Britain. These papers were very generally preserved, and their outrageous tone consigned the party, of which they were the organs, to political infamy from that day to this. Let the same class of papers be now preserved, and they will be found eminently useful on some future day. This is worthy the attention of every democrat

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## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 29, 1846.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

☞ At an adjourned meeting of the County Commissioners, held at the Clerk's Office, on Tuesday last, the votes for Register of Deeds in the Eastern and Western District, and for County Treasurer were counted By the politeness of the Clerk we have been furnished with the result, which is as follows:—

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen D Hutchinson, had | 2201 |
| Samuel B Holt, | 1058 |
| Scattering, | 28 |

WESTERN DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| James O McMillan, had | 1034 |
| Samuel B Holt, | 203 |

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nathan M. Marble, had | 3154 |
| Levi Whitman, | 1577 |
| Wm E. Goodenow, | 512 |
| Scattering, | 115 |

Mr Marble was qualified and entered the duties of the office on Tuesday last Mr Hutchinson was qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office yesterday

### GENERAL TAYLOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between Gen Taylor and Santa Anna, on the termination of the armistice, just published, discloses the fact that at one of the conferences at Monterey, Gen Taylor informed Gen Ampudia that unless the enemy to surrender the city of Monterey, and as now evident that they can only be taken by force at the cannon's mouth. Having communicated to him the most important secret intelligence that he received from the Secretary of War, and that he had received a long despatch from the Secretary, instructing him to propose to Gen Ampudia, A M., to the Commissioners of the government to negotiate a treaty of peace and limits. The intelligence has been received in Mexico, and has created great excitement, and the most extravagant reports are in circulation in the city of Mexico. We do not believe that any such proposition was ever made by Gen Taylor, but we do believe that it was the intention of the government to negotiate a treaty of peace and limits. The intelligence has been received in Mexico, and has created great excitement, and the most extravagant reports are in circulation in the city of Mexico. We do not believe that any such proposition was ever made by Gen Taylor, but we do believe that it was the intention of the government to negotiate a treaty of peace and limits.

The most slight communication took place at San Luis de Potosi, where Santa Anna has been concentrating his forces, and neither Gen. Taylor nor Gen Worth have long been apprised of his movements. It was at first supposed that no further communication would be made by Taylor until after the meeting of the Congress which met on the new organization, but in the course of our last week at Monterey, it is understood that a communication was received from Santa Anna, which was answered by Gen Taylor, and the correspondence is now before the public.

It is Mexico has been assembled at San Luis de Potosi, and there are hopes that the Congress will be able to effect an arrangement with the United States. The people are tired of the war, and desire peace, and the army is in a state of mutiny for want of pay. The Congress will be able to effect an arrangement with the United States. The people are tired of the war, and desire peace, and the army is in a state of mutiny for want of pay.

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MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Maine Farmer that an accident of a most heart rending nature occurred a week ago last Thursday, at the Scythe Factory at North Wayne, Me. Gen H Williams, one of their most worthy and skilful operatives, was killed by the bursting of a grindstone on which he had just placed a parcel of work that he had been turning. He went to the stone and requested the person usually employed there to turn for him a few moments. The man left to make room, and hardly had Mr Williams laid his work upon it, when the stone burst, and a portion weighing 4 to 5 lbs passed through the floor and roof of the building carrying Mr W with it. It was all the work of an instant When taken up he was senseless, and died in about thirty minutes

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One of the editors of the Mining Star, a Freesoil Buffalo paper, says—"Just now my eye caught sight of a pile of counterfeit money which I have taken of my customers for the Star, at various times and various ways."

## EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

In our last we promised to offer certain objections, for the consideration of the reader, to the plan that the public should sustain extensive institutions in which the poor shall receive as liberal instruction as the rich. In other words, the rich should educate the children of the comparatively poor, and should appropriate to this object a large portion of their wealth.

The first objection is, that by such provision the energy and independence of the laboring class would be impaired. They would place themselves on the ground of paupers as far as education is concerned. That great motive to industry which is now found in parents to give children what is thought to be a respectable training, would cease. The wholesome pride which refuses to accept as bounty, much less to extort what it can earn for itself, would be broken. The parent, released from his highest duty, to watch over the education of his child, would lose a measure of parental love, dignity, and force, and thus one of the chief springs of social activity would be impaired.

Another objection, that it would be unjust, morally wrong, to compell one class to educate the children of another. The rich would not only complain, but would have a right to complain. A man's property is not to be taken from him by society, but for the preservation and general interests of society, in which every individual has a personal concern. The common idea is, that because our present school system is supported by taxes, the burden of which is supposed to fall on men of property, therefore taxes may be laid to any extent to sustain the costliest institutions for the education of the poorer classes. But the two cases essentially differ. Our present school system is established as a means of general safety and order; it is founded for a public object, and not to perfect the individual, not to provide for human nature the means of developement in every condition of life. It is not from respect for human nature, it is not from kindness to individuals, but for the purpose of securing obedience to the laws, of preparing the mass to obtain an honest subsistence, of preventing a fatal insubordination and ruinous lawless in the young, that our public schools are established. Every rich man has an interest in them, though he has no child. His rights will be better secured, in other words, the ends of political society, be better accomplished, by imparting as we now do the rudiments of knowledge to all classes of the people. But it is not for political ends that a higher education is to be given to the people, that cultivation, science, accomplishments, moral dignity, are to be diffused through all classes. The philanthropist desires the elevation of the mass, not to give a country or mankind prosperity to the State. He desires it for its own sake. He desires the individual every where to become pure, noble, free; to love the individual. It is not for the State, not for mankind regarded merely as a set, but for man as man, for human dignity and happiness, that a generous education should be universally diffused. This is one reason why our present school system should be abandoned. It is very doubtful whether by making the cultivation of the people the great object, a community will not be ruined. It must perhaps sacrifice to a manner its material outward interests to the elevation of all its members. We cannot, therefore, on the ground of interest of the State, require the rich to found and maintain costly establishments for universal education. The principle by which taxation for our present schools is justified, does not apply to institutions which look to something nobler than political good.

Another objection to the support of these institutions by taxation, or by the community at large, is, that in this case education would fall into the hands of the Government, and into worse hands it cannot well fall. Government ought not to meddle with education. Government was ordained for the general good; but in the management of schools to apply these words, in making the basis of the system, Government, instead of watching over general interests, and leaving individuals, parents, and communities to pursue their own ends in their own way, would impose its own views, and would thus prevent the progress of improvement. Government, it is said, is the representative of all classes, and to what has a majority of party passions and prejudices, of what "effigy worship, what partizan and penal laws would this power be liable to be perverted. The fund which Government already spends through the country is sufficiently alarming. What might we not fear, if the politicians should add to their offices, that of training and forming the public mind? To this it may be replied, that the Prussian Government is doing much for the education of the people, and if our Government may so do, why may not I. But this proves nothing. Prussia is very inferior in many important instructions than any other State to the united States. But Prussia is doing very little towards the education of the people, in the true sense of the word. Her aim is plain, namely, to give the people all the instruction which consists with, and may sustain an absolute Government; but this is not to educate them. The light has gone by, for shutting out light from the people. The Prussian monarch has undertaken to let in the light on such objects and to such extent as to him may seem best. Despotism must choose between two courses. It must either exclude instruction, or become itself the instructor. Thus the Catholic priesthood has served ages ago, and despots are discovering now. In Prussia, the two great elements of education are wanting, the free development of the faculties, and the inspiration of a deep interest for self-improvement. The Government seizes on the very principle, which, above all others, lifts man above the power of man, that is religion, and makes it the means of bowing the young mind to servile acquiescence in unlimited power. A despot may teach, but cannot educate; and this will be true of all politicians until the time comes, when it will be understood that the free and essential property of a State is man in virtue, and that vice is no where so atrocious as in public life. At present, morality is too frequently the last of a Statesman's qualifications. How can he comprehend what is meant by the education of the people?

Let us mention one more objection to the education of all classes by taxation, or by the rich. It is essential to every system for giving a liberal education to all classes, that it should include the means of inuring the people to manual labour. By this labor the multitude must subsist. An education unfitting them to work, would make their future lives worthless and dishonourably dependent. Manual Labor Schools are in perfect keeping with the genius of our institutions and people; and no system of education, in our opinion, is worth much which does not combine Manual Labor with literature and science. Accordingly there is no need of costly institutions for universal education. Manual labor must enter largely into the true system, and this added to what parents can effect, will furnish not all that is to be desired, yet all that is essential to the support of establishments, in which a broad foundation is to be laid for future improvements.

This last topic suggests the true mode of educating the laboring classes. It is by *Manual Labor Schools*, that this great achievement of civilization and philanthropy is to cease to be a dream, is to become reality. In no institutions have the laboring classes such an interest. A philanthropist, who desires the happiness and honor of giving the most effectual spring to social progress, cannot better employ himself, than in studying, improving, and extending these. They are yet in their infancy, have hardly had a fair trial, and need many experiments to determine the best modes of action. Let the working-man's friend turn his mind to these; and let our common town schools become what they ought to be, what the friends of education in this, and other States would have them, and what we believe they eventually will be—and we shall hardly have any use for richly endowed Colleges and Seminaries.

We have said the rich will repel all attempts to force them to the support of plans for universal education. If, however, the enlightened among the laboring classes and their enlightened friends will set on foot a system of improvement, which promises good and great results, and improve to the best advantage the means they already have, the rich will not be found wanting in sympathy and benevolent aid. They cannot, and ought not to be driven; but many among them would contribute liberally and joyfully to any wise, practicable effort for elevating the laboring classes. They must see however the practicableness of the scheme. Their skepticism must be overcome by seeing the *mass* of the people in earnest to improve themselves. Such efforts on the part of the many would be more liberally seconded by the philanthropy of the age than any benevolent project to which it is now pledged. Thus the union of all classes would be accomplished. All would labour together for the advancement of the human race.

Perhaps we should be cautious in saying that Government can do nothing for the education we have described. It has a duty to perform in respect to education, for its own safety, if for no other reason, as we have already seen, but of this hereafter.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The first meeting of the Board of Education, created by a law of the Legislature last summer, was held in Augusta from the 16th to the 21st inst. The Board, consisting of fifteen members, one from each county in the State, held its meetings in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, and was organized by the election of Hon STEPHEN EMERY, the member from this County, as President, and Rev. Mr. Savage, of Augusta, as Clerk. The vacancies in Lincoln and Washington were filled by the choice of Hon. B. Randall, of Bath, and A. Hayden, Esq. of Lincoln. On Tuesday the great business of the Board, one most friendly consultation was accomplished, was the election of Secretary. After an informal ballotting, in which the names of Messrs. Emery, of Waterville, Crosby, of Bangor, and Hon. E. M. Thurston, of Charleston, had votes, and Hon. E. M. Thurston, of Charleston, had five, the name of the latter was promptly withdrawn, and Mr. Crosby had every vote, being unanimously elected to that important office.

The Augusta Banner, in some remarks upon the election of Mr. Crosby, says:—"We think the choice could not have fallen on a man more likely to sustain the great Experiment about to be made for an improvement in our common school system of instruction. Mr. Crosby is an accomplished scholar, a gentleman of the very first order of talents, devoted to the cause of education, and of great energy and perseverance in whatever he undertakes. Moreover, he brings to the duty a character for personal popularity acquired by his amiable manners, his conversations department, and an upright life." * * "He is a lawyer by profession, and stands at the head of the Bar in Waldo Co. but he is understood not merely to love the profession of the law, and to very willing to resume it for a life devoted to the intellectual and moral education of every child of his native State."

"Mr. Thurston, the late Provisional Agent, and who was a candidate for the Secretaryship, is entitled to much praise for the zeal and fidelity with which he has applied himself to the new and untried duties of his appointment for some months past. The Board passed a unanimous vote of thanks to his favor. For the law itself, the people of this State are very much indebted to Mr. Thurston, who, as a member of the Senate, introduced and advocated it.

Much discussion was held in the Board on the several subjects introduced for its consideration. Resolutions were passed, and votes directory of the Secretary, which we suppose will be published in the official minutes. The Board will meet again next April. Meanwhile, various Sub-Committees—amongst which is one to designate a list of School Books,—will prepare their reports for presentation then, in order that the Board may make full Report to the Legislature which will assemble in May.

The grand ship Popular Education is now built, launched, rigged, manned and officered;—may propitious gales attend her course."

EXCERPTS FROM THE LIBERTY STANDARD.—In speaking of the war with Mexico, in connexion with the organization of a company of volunteers for the war, the Liberty Standard, published at Hallowell, says:—

"We are not defending Mexico, but Justice. What were her wrongs, ours are as black as the darkest spot in the records of national infamy. Nothing worse can be alleged of Nero or Caligula. Yet the sovereign people slumber on and seem exulting over the warm blood of slaughtered men flow at their feet, and dare assert their belief that there is a God! No reason has been or can be urged, apparently, in any degree to be a justification of this war. They are a miserable, cowardly pretence by which to conceal the purposes of ambition and slavery. Paganism can show nothing worse."

The following is from an article copied into the Standard:—

"If a man can volunteer to fight against *Right and his God*, he would not hesitate to shoot down a peaceful neighbor, if in the least incensed—and it is in the NATURE of such men to be inclined to do murder."

The following purports to be from the editor, after reading the President's recent Message:—

"Mr Polk, why did you unloose the engines of hell, to pay an suffering man? Why thus procession of mangled forms and broken hearts? Was our country invaded? The assertion is a lie."

This is the language of the Rev. Mr. Willey, and we hardly know which to admire most—his patriotism, his dignity and sweetness of temper, or his humble piety! There is so much of each wanting that we cannot tell which is most prominent. Doubtless he is a brilliant ornament to the Abolition party, and a fair specimen of its *leaders*; but such a display of patriotism, as the above, combined with the piety and amenity, would have cursed him, not many years ago, a "coat" that would have stuck by him closer than a brother. O, the patriotism and piety of some men; it is not to be found.

MORE NICE COUNTING.—Mr. Winthrop, the Representative in Congress from Boston, who once thought the whigs of Massachusetts might have power in their own hands by "nice counting," has been indulging his counting propensities upon the President's message.—The document is too long to comport with that gentleman's sense of propriety. He gravely told the house he had taken the trouble to count over all the messages, from Washington down along, and had made the important discovery that Jackson and Van Buren filled 350 pages, and Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and the elder and younger Adams only 330 pages. All this shows the alarming progress of something, and the necessity of countervailing action on the part of Congress. Perhaps Mr. Winthrop will signalize his public life by procuring a law to regulate the length of Presidential messages.

CONSISTENT.—The Mexican-whig papers profess to love free discussion and free expression of opinion by everybody—except the President. He becomes a most odious tyrant by rebuking those who aid and comfort the enemy.

## EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

Great efforts have been made in certain quarters to convince the people that the expenses of the Mexican war, were much beyond what is actually the case. The Union shows by reference to the United States Treasurer's report, that the whole expenditures of the government for the nine months ending September 30th, 1846, (during two of which the war had existed) were about $27,000,000. During the corresponding months of 1841, while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, and *when there was no war*, the official reports show that the government expenses were $24,000,000. Mr. Webster stated some time since, that the expenses were $30,000,000 per way. At that rate they would have amounted to a saving of $75,000,000, in five months instead of $7,000,000 as now stands.

The Portland Daily North American says—

"Hon. Daniel Webster will probably give to that portion of Mr. Polk's message devoted to him and his peculiar views, the epithets of the National Intelligencer." He is perplexed and confused, but he cannot answer that portion of the President's message which is devoted," not to him, but to the justification of the United States in the Mexican war. The message is unanswerable, and impregnable position which he himself once occupied, and is now intrenched by weapons from his own armory.

Mr Clay, it appears, has another silver pitcher presented to him. He modestly and by leave remarks, that he is the recipient of the gift of Messrs. Woodfolk et al. of Kentucky, to the use of which he is entitled by reason of his public services, and he is willing to receive it as a testimonial of esteem on the part of his fellow citizens.

A NEW STATE.—The inhabitants of a new State have just organized in the North West. It is about to be admitted into the family of States. (Its name is) and, as some how or other it will be claimed, settled by Yankees, it will be divided into two States, and two more Senators will be added to the Federal Congress.

*Paris!*—Gen. Murphy's annual message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, recommends the sale of the State Canals.

The system of public education adopted in Massachusetts is highly commended by the Governor of that State.

The Governor of Illinois has issued a proclamation, announcing the passage of an act by the legislature of that State to relieve the people from the payment of taxes, and that the money belonging to that fund is allowed to remain unused—Now let the people of Illinois pay the expenses incidental to the organization of a new state, it is confidently expected that the present taxation will be sufficient to meet the demands upon the treasury, and a reduction to the rate of one mill on a dollar will be made. The governor recommends the following amendments to the state constitution:—1. Biennial sessions of the general assembly. 2. A residence of six months, instead of two years, will entitle a voter to exercise the elective franchise. 3. Sections 2 and the 12th section of the 5th article, fixing the election of judges of the county court to be either annually or biennially, at the option of the people of each county, and their term of service be limited to not less than five, nor more than ten years.

*Ohio*—Gov. Bebb was inaugurated as governor of Ohio on the 12th. The inaugural address recommends the repeal of the law of Ohio to appoint commissioners with full power to act with Virginia and Kentucky, on the questions of boundary, and of the use and jurisdiction of the Ohio river.

From the Eastern Times.

## DEMOCRACY.

The principles of true democracy are simple and easily understood. It recognises the *people* as the *source* of its power; *intelligence, virtue,* and *justice* as the *elements* of its power; and "the greatest good of the greatest number," yea of *all*, as the *object* of its power.

Our government is, and had been from the first, a democratic one, i. e. *the* people have governed; and there is no legitimate democracy which springs up from the bosom and the firesides of a nation. In monarchies, power is centered in the throne, and flows from the throne *downwards* to the people, and is responsible to no constituency, borrowing its authority from no public sentiments. With us, on the other hand, its rises from the people, and ascends *upwards* to the executive, which has no power save that given it by the public will; and which, through all the grades of office, executive, legislative and judicial periodically reverts to the body politic, to be by it disposed of, as shall best subserve its interests. A democracy without intelligence, is anarchy; without virtue, licentiousness; without justice, despotism. Before the declaration of American independence, the problem whether the people could govern themselves, was never fully solved, because in every known case, some of the elements of its power last noticed, has been wanting. This nation was the first to combine every requisite qualification; the people were generally educated, and therefore knew well their interests; they were eminently moral, and therefore their public and private faith was good; they had long implored justice, and when the came sullied with the blood of oppression, they were prepared to contemn her and submit to her dictates.—Fifty years and more have tested it, and though it is the policy of the old world to blind their eyes to its manifestations, and sneer at its doctrines, they will see long see it rising up around them, overthrowing the kingly institutions of their ancestors, and offering the people the only proper government for man—the government of the people, a just, virtuous and enlightened democracy.

No one can study the present features and peculiar position of European affairs, and not see at work the elements of some great popular movements, particularly in England, France and a few other of the most enlightened nations. The various commotions of society will not terminate at once—give the people what they ask and they will clamm more; refuse them, and they will take it by force. These multitudes movements are but the foreshadowing of coming events, or as Schiller has finely expressed it in his Wallenstein—

"As the sun ere it rises, sometimes paints its image in the skies here, so often do the spirits of great events stride on before events, and in to-day, already walks to-morrow."

OXFORD.

*Coal in Mexico.*—A letter from Camargo announces the existence of a mine of bituminous coal, excellent in quality, at Guerrero, a city on the left bank of the river Salado, 12 miles from the Rio Grande. The mouth of the Salado is about 125 miles above Camargo, and both the Rio Grande and the Salado are navigable for boats drawing six feet of water. The mine is easily worked and is owned by an American company who have an agent at Guerrero.

☞ Digby of the Boston Post, has in press a new Dictionary, which, it is supposed, will out rival Noah Webster's. As some of his definitions have found their way before the public in advance of the regular edition, we present a few of them to our readers.

*Arbitrators*—A small body of men, mostly three in number, selected by two quarrelsome neighbors, to take in the house which they had previously heaped only on each other.

*Babies*—The most confirmed suckers in society—supposed to have originally descended from the "milky way."

*Cabbage*—A popular vegetable which grows in great abundance in the vicinity of tailor shops.

*Diplomatists*—Men in high places trying their hand at a bargain.

*Economy*—Getting drunk on Bacchus on other people's wines, but never buying a drop yourself.

*Grapes*—Wine served up in pills.

*Hat*—An article used very extensively to prevent the cold from entering in at broken window panes.

*Irony*—The complaints of the Pennsylvania farmers and foreign men, that the tariff of '46 does not afford sufficient protection.

*Law*—Oh, La!

*Mechanics*—A class of people held in high esteem by the whigs during election times.

*Prison*—A dwelling house which differs from all others in this: burglars never break in, but frequently out.

*Witches*—In olden time used as an article of fuel.

## Meeting on Education.

School Teachers and the friends of education, all who feel interested in the prosperity of common Schools, are invited to attend at the Meeting House, on Paris Hill, on Saturday, the 16th of January next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of consulting each other, and of calling attention to the subject of elevating the character of Schools in Oxford County.

An Address may be expected on the occasion—and the meeting will be probably continued to the evening.

Friends of Education, make an effort to attend.

Paris Dec 26 1846.

## Lyceum.

The Paris Lyceum will meet at the School House in the Village on Saturday evening, Jan 2nd, 1847.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION—Resolved, That the present war with Mexico was unnecessarily and unjustifiably commenced by the President of the United States.

INFLAMMATORY SORE THROAT AND QUINSY is one of the most dangerously dangerous complaints, and should be taken in the early stage of its malady, or it will be likely to destroy life. It is always attended with serious con-

### Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

[illegible] North America Guide to Health, are the best [illegible] in the world for the cure of most [illegible] that afflict humanity; they not only purge from the [illegible] which are the cause of every description [illegible] and fevers, but they search out the [illegible] and cleanse them from all impurities, [illegible] a moment's delay—[illegible] powerful, yet safe and pleasant, and [illegible] in twenty four hours, will in a [illegible] quarter.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines which, in order to [illegible] are offered by some peddler similar to Wright's [illegible]

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *To counterfeit this is forgery, and all others are liable to be dealt with accordingly by the law.*

Agents throughout the country to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Greenwich Street, N. York, and 288 Grand Street, Boston.

J. C. Read, Agent, Paris, and for sale by agents in every town in Oxford County.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle:

DEAR SIR—The character of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now so well established throughout this country, and especially in the State of New York, that any further testimony would seem to be unnecessary. Yet I have derived so much advantage from it, that I am induced to communicate through you to the sick and afflicted what it has done for me and I consider it my privilege and a duty to do so. I have been troubled with a cough for three years; had a pain in my breast, and several times I have confined to the house for weeks with a severe cough, pain in the side and breast. Have never taken any medicine which done me so much good as

### Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I consider it the best medicine in the world for Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Complaints.

WILLIAM P. SWARTS.

See advertisement, fourth page.

## MARRIED.

In Canton, Mr. Hiram H. Cook of Jay, to Miss Ellen Flagg of Canton.

In Wayne, Rev. G. Fuller, Mr. Benjamin F. King of Winthrop, to Miss Ann C. Wing of Wayne.

## DIED.

In this town, Freeman H. Chase, son of Solomon and Harriet Chase, aged 4 months.

In Turner, Martha Ann, daughter of Wm. Hutchins, aged 15 years.

In Livermore, Charles Richards, only son of Harvey Reed. Adaline, wife of Harvey Reed, aged 25 years and 8 months.


## BLANKS.

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of Paris Hill, Dec 29, 1846. B. WALTON.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846 3t tf

## Wanted immediately.

THE subscriber would respectfully notify some of his friends and customers that he is in want of a little Cash, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846. tf 34

P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon Job Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate, &c., to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

*RICHARD R. GODING,*

late of Livermore, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1846 are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the third day of April next, and Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at one o'clock of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, }

Livermore, December 5th, 1846. 3t

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

*JAMES BEMIS,*

late of Paris, in said County, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 24th of November last are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we shall be in session for the purpose of receiving and examining the same at the Office of J. G. COLE, in said Paris, on the last Saturday of April, and the Saturday next preceding the Probate Court in May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners
RUFUS K. GOODENOW, } on said Estate.

Paris, Dec 7, 1846. 3t

## Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the twenty seventh day of January, 1847, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-house of Joseph B. Wardwell, in Rumford, a Farm belonging to the Estate of Phineas Wood, late of said Rumford, deceased. Said Farm lays in the town of Andover in said County, and is the same lately occupied by A. M Jordan.

Terms of sale—Cash down.

FARNUM JEWETT, Adm'r of said Estate.

Waterford, Dec. 14th, 1846 3t

## NEW GOODS!!

HUBBARD & STEVENS

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the Store formerly occupied by FRANCIS BROWN on Paris Hill, where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of goods such as are usually found in country Stores, and which they will sell at very low prices. By strict attention to their business they hope to obtain a share of public patronage. Please call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct. 19, 1846. tf 24

## FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having taken the Stand formerly occupied by J. DEERING, would invite the attention of his friends, and the public, to his well selected Stock of Household Furniture, consisting in part of

BUREAUS, *of the latest styles.*
SECRETARIES, SOFAS, BEDSTEADS,
GRECIAN, CENTRE, TOILET AND
DINING TABLES.
WASH-STANDS and WASH SINKS
CANE and WOOD SEATED CHAIRS,
PICTURE FRAMES, and
Looking Glasses.

—ALSO—

FEATHERS

Furnished at short notice. All of which are offered at reduced prices.

O. WEBSTER HUNT.

South Paris, October 23, 1846. 6m29

## GRAVE STONES,

MARBLE AND SLATE, GRANITE MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &C.,

Of the first quality and superior style of Lettering.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he has a workman of taste and much experience in the Stone business, and has constantly in his employ at Paris, a large assortment of STONE, which he will sell cheaper than can be bought in the State.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine the Stock and Prices for themselves.

PRODUCE received in payment for Stone. Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

DAVID ADAMS.

PETER HOLDEN, Agent.

South Paris, September 29, 1845. 3m31

## Notice—Freedom.

THIS may certify that I, CALVIN JACKSON of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, have this day given my son, BENJAMIN F. JACKSON, his time, and declare him free to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN JACKSON.

Witness—HENRY H. PACKARD.

Woodstock, December 14th, 1846 *21

# Dr. Wood's
## SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
## BITTERS,

*For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.*

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health** and **vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system*. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1841.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certicate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Daw, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Dec. 22, 1846. 0y isoamadecsrot51

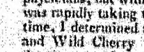
## Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction at the inn of Simeon Lane in Oxford in said county, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of January, 1847, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the right which Samuel Chadbourn of said Oxford has in equity to redeem the following described real estate, situate in Oxford aforesaid, viz: Beginning on the bank of the Little Androscoggin River on the North side of the county road and near the west end of the Jamb Bridge, thence South seventy six degrees West on the North side of said Road sixty eight rods, thence North fourteen degrees West ten rods to said River, thence following down said River to the first mentioned bound containing eight acres and one hundred and twenty rods; the same having been mortgaged by said Chadbourn on the 9th day of March, 1844, to George Robinson, to secure the payment of forty eight dollars and seventy cents and interest, as will appear by the records in said County Book 68, page 342 SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept Sh'ff

December 9, 1846. 32

## Tavern-House and Store for Sale.



The new and spacious Tavern House, Stable, Store, Potash, &c, recently occupied by A. Prentiss & Co, in the village of Lee, in the county of Penobscot, near the Academy, and on a new and rapidly increasing line of travel and business, will be sold at a great bargain and on reasonable terms of payment; it being so circumstanced that it will be sold much under its real value

This will be found one of the best stands in the county for a tavern, boarding house, and store, and the buildings are not inferior to any in the county, out of Bangor, and the location pleasant.

Inquire at the premises, or of

H. E PRENTISS, at Bangor.

October 6, 1846 3m22

## Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

## Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Mass chusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 205 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

## *Caution.*

NOTICE is hereby given to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Elizabeth Morse and Achsa Morse on my account, they having left my house and board without my consent, as I have made suitable provision for their maintenance, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date

SAMUEL WEBBER.

Dixfield, Dec. 10th, 1846. 3t

## WANTED,

**$1000** In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c

*WORMS EASILY REMOVED!*

## WINER'S
# Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

*Winer's Canadian Vermifuge* is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

*For Sale by*—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Athol; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

## DR. UPHAM'S
# Vegetable Internal Remedy
## FOR THE PILES!

☞A Cure for Life Secured.☜

*For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.*

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure *—speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1 3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent*.

### INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

### IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the improper use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing disease and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

### TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

### CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

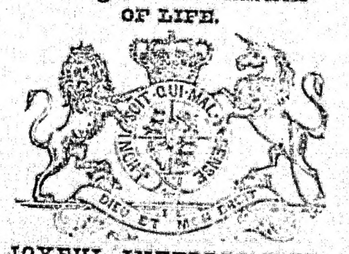
The Electuary *contains no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

*For Sale by*—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

## BUCHAN'S
# Hungarian Balsam
## OF LIFE.




## JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee—Sir*—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

### They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars to Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six Dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has restored the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

## ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee—Sir*—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid!* and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee—Sir*—Mr. Clark, of Palermo, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

### He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed, permanently cured.

Yours, respectfully,
H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

## MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee,—Sir*,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee—Sir*—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

## GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

*To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir*—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

### I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

## TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

*From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H*—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam*. It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

*From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.*—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

*From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass*—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

*From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.*—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

## CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hegarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Healdon, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

### Saved from a premature Grave!

—for this supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last moments of the dying have been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several instances of this having come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand medicine. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID DUGREE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Hall & Daw, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousens, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford, Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

## DR. WARREN'S
## SARSAPARILLA,
## TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
# Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorbutous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Chest and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Carbuncles sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Long sickness, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impurity* in the Blood, we cannot too highly recommend.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent*.

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the blood, strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, and checking all Consumptive Diseases, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

*** Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Daw; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb 27, 1846 1y42

*NEW ARRANGEMENT.*

# F. BROWN'S
## SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

*1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.*

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and left me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

*Paris*, THOMAS CROCKER; *Oxford*, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, C. & L. Atwood & Co; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Grahams; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Morrison; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Tyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846,—1y4

## CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

## PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

## DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has unfailingly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of the Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

## PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Under its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by exercising its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its excellences, and future days will find an increasing efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most scrupulous, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if the medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but spoken of by the lady from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely at night. These had symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and so much severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—and they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

### Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

### *No Quackery! No Deception!*

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect TRUE.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.*☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, caring many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several counterfeits and imitations to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Rumhall & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Tyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Morrison, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

## SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
## *Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,*
## PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846 41

# More Poofs!
## *"The cry is still, they come."*

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success.—From East to the remotest West—from Canada on the North to Mexico and the West Indies on the South—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as

## WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of that medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, in every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are, above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home or abroad, in summer's heat or winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

As our objects is to state where the genuine medicine can be obtained, rather than to give it an extended notice—which our limits forbid—we shall merely subjoin one or two of the numerous testimonials that have just come to hand. Hundreds of the same kind might be added, but we are sure the public will save us the trouble of arranging them.

Extract of a letter from Hernando, Mississippi.

"To W. Wright—Your Pills have given universal satisfaction, and are justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozens annually if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM. HENRY JOHNSTON, Agent."

It ought here to be remarked that the medicine has been but recently introduced into Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.

"The Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of some few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down.

S. WINCHESTER & SON."

Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I have overfluxed your pills, and am satisfied of their beneficial effects in various diseases."

The following highly respectable store keepers have been duly appointed agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THOMAS CROCKER, *Paris*; *John M. Deshon, Canton*; *Winslow Hall, Hartford*; *Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield*; *Charles Durell, Orford*; *Wm. F Welch, Welchville*; *John Blake & Son, Turner, East Village*; *Jotham Goodnow, Butterfield, North Village*; *Joseph Nelson, Waterford, South Village*; *Alpheus Spring, Huron*; *H C Barrell, Fryeburg*; *Benj Meers, Sweden*; *J H Longley & Co., Albany*; *Ira C Kimball, Bethel*; *J & W Stevens, Greenwood*; *Hanson Briggs, Mechanic Falls*; *J H Wardwell, Rumford Corner*; *Joshua Grahams, Rumford Center*; *Aron Bolster, Rumford Falls*; *Lewis Crockett, Andover*; *James M Dalloff, Mexico*; *D W O'Brion, Fryeburg North*; *James Walker, Lovell*; *C L Foster, Dixfield*; *E M Carter & Co., East Bethel*; *and by agents in every village and town in the State.*

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the passage of an Act by the recent Legislature of Maine, unjustly requiring the publication of the recipes of all patent any medicines, after the first of January next, the public would do well to purchase immediately an ample supply of the above celebrated medicine, as it MAY NOT BE LONG that the opportunity will be afforded in the State of Maine. The sinister intentions of designing men will thus for a time be defeated. The medicine, if kept dry, will be good for years. The act we pronounce most *unjust*, because it requires a valuable secret to be put into the hands of one's *professional enemies*. This no one will do; and thus the poor man will be compelled to pay for the whole of a doctor, instead of obtaining himself, as he now does of small expense.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Wholesale and Retail, No. 109 Race Street, Philadelphia; No. 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston.—Sm Oct. 13.

## Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a discovery in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, in penetrating and clearing out its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not spoil the clothing any more than water, and the "rounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of some importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive to the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the Low price of

### 25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Noah's Harlan, West Buckfield; Stephen Bonghton, Corbett; I. S. Bangs, Hebron; T. T. Lovell, Fox & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Twitt, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Bryant Hall, Penn.; Hews Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farmer & Hall, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Porter; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Mead; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Perry, Sacs; Albert Hastings, Shearsport; D. B. Clement, J & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingall, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y33

## EDWARD REILLY,
## TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

### *South Paris,*

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

***Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf8

## C. W. WALTON,
## ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, MAINE

## DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—May 5 tf47